## In The Matter Of:

## BROOKLINE ZONING BOARD APPEALS HEARING

## PROCEEDINGS - Vol. 5 April 10, 2014

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## MERRILL CORPORATION

LegaLink, Inc.

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Volume V

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Brookline Zoning Board Appeals Hearing

Case Number 20130094

40B Application by Chestnut Hill Realty

The Residences of South Brookline

April 10, 2014 at 7:00 p.m.

Office of Town Counsel

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Brookline, Massachusetts 02445

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Reporter: Kristen C. Krakofsky

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                            Appearances
 2.
      Board Members
      Jessie Geller, Chairman
      Jonathan Book
 5
      Chris Hussey
 6
      Mark Zuroff, Associate Member
      Avi Liss, Associate Member
 8
 9
      Kathryn Cochrane Murphy, Krokidas & Bluestein
10
      Edith M. Netter, Esquire,
11
      Edith M. Netter & Associates, P.C.
12
      Alison Steinfeld,
13
      Planning & Community Development Director
14
      Philip Paradis, Jr., P.E., LEED AP, CPSWQ, BETA
15
      Matthew J. Crowley, P.E., BETA
      Joseph Geller, P.E., Stantec Consulting
16
17
      Frank Holmes P.E., Stantec Consulting
      Irene Scharf, Resident of Russett Road
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1	PROCEEDINGS
2	7:01 p.m.
3	MR. JESSIE GELLER: Good evening, everyone.
4	This is a continued hearing on the Residences of South
5	Brookline. Our last hearing was dedicated to review of
6	transportation and traffic issues. This hearing is
7	limited to review of stormwater and drainage. Tonight
8	we will hear from our town's peer reviewer who will
9	provide a presentation and commentary on the Stantec
10	report we received from the applicant.
11	A few administrative details: Just as a
12	reminder, that guy, Avi Lis, Jonathan Book, Chris
13	Hussey, Jessie Geller, Mark Zuroff.
14	If you are speaking this evening, I would ask
15	that you speak into the microphone. Start by giving us
16	your name and your business address. Speak loudly and
17	clearly because we are clearly keeping a record.
18	A few other things: We have engaged the
19	services I'm going to screw this up. Who knows how
20	to pronounce their name?
21	MS. STEINFELD: Touloukian Touloukian.
22	MR. JESSIE GELLER: Touloukian Touloukian
23	to assist with design review. They are peer reviewers,
24	and we anticipate scheduling them and having them

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available May -- we'll figure out that date.
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               The next hearing will be May 8th, and we would
      anticipate at that point that we will have an
      opportunity to hear final reports and get answers to
 5
      some of the questions. Hopefully there will have been
      an exchange of whatever additional information was
 6
      being sought with respect to both the transportation
 8
      and traffic issues as well as with respect to
      stormwater. So that will be a focused hearing on
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      May 8th.
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               What we propose to do at the end of the
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      May 8th hearing is we would give the public the
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      opportunity to speak with the focus limited to, again,
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      the two subjects that that hearing will be dedicated
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      to; that is first, transportation and traffic and
      secondly, stormwater.
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               Ms. Steinfeld, I understand we have an
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      update?
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               MS. STEINFELD: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
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      Allison Steinfeld, planning director.
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               With the assistance of the Town's facilitator,
      town staff met with the applicant several times to
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23
      discuss the proposal. We discussed the proposed
24
      development and its impacts on the town and the
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abutting single-family neighborhood. 1 2 Staff articulated the Town's top priorities to be retaining as much of the green space as possible and while not within the scope of 40B, reducing the impact 5 on our schools. Within the context of these priorities, we talked about the number of units, the 6 bedroom mix, and retaining useable green space. 8 Discussions will continue, and I'll be pleased to report back to you next meeting. Thank you. 9 10 MR. JESSIE GELLER: Thank you very much. 11 Any questions at this point? 12 MR. BOOK: I do. Just a clarification. 13 On May 8th, the final reports, those two will 14 be limited to traffic and stormwater? 1.5 MR. JESSIE GELLER: Traffic and stormwater; 16 correct. 17 MR. BOOK: Okay. 18 MR. JESSIE GELLER: Because there were a 19 number of issues our peer reviewer had raised, some 20 outstanding information. I understand that there's 21 been some sharing going. There were some questions 22 that were raised, and that would be an opportunity to 23 bring those back into view and try and respond. 24 MR. PARADIS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, members

of the board, residents, and concerned citizens. 1 2 name is Phil Paradis. I'm a professional engineer with over 25 years of experience in land development engineering. Today I'm here with my colleague Matt 5 Crowley. We have been able to review the project as it relates to civil and stormwater management aspects. 6 am a professional engineer. I am also a LEED 8 Accredited Professional and a Certified Professional in Stormwater Quality. I want to review our findings with 10 you this evening as it relates to the Residences of 11 South Brookline. 12 Here's a summary of my presentation. 13 going to do a little introduction in terms of the role 14 of a peer review engineer versus a design engineer, we 15 will go through the findings in the different aspects 16 of the project, we'll summarize our major issues, we'll 17 talk about what we expect to do in our next steps, and then we'll open it up to questions from the Board. 18 19 I wanted to clarify what engineering is. 20 Engineering is not a practice where we do everything 21 right, where we do everything possible to meet every "what if." It's not financially possible to build 22 23 highways to handle every speed, to handle every event, 24 stormwater systems, et cetera. We design based on an

accepted practice, kind of a minimum standard, the most 1 2 probable situation and event. The challenges today in site development is, the majority of sites are developed -- good sites. You 5 know, all open fields are -- and you'll see some challenges with this site is that it's -- you know, 6 we're down to sites that are more challenging. Also, stricter regulations require us to think about protections of environments and safety issues --9 much stricter today. This particular development is 10 11 subject to different regulations because it's a 40B. 12 There's some relief there as it relates to zoning and 13 local bylaws. 14 So a developer engineer is focused on how do I 15 get this project built for the developer, you know, meeting the developer's goals, how many units I can fit 16 17 on the site, make money, the whole nine yards. They 18 spend a lot of time trying to do that when they're on-site -- quite a bit. 19 20 As a review engineer, we've had just a brief 21 time to look at it but we are focused on the major 22 impacts on local -- on the Town's infrastructure and 23 the abutting properties and how to protect, how to 24 minimize/avoid impacts and/or mitigate them.

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Again, because of the brief time we've had a
 1
      chance to look at it, we'll probably seek -- we have
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      been seeking Town input and abutter input to understand
      all the issues. Our findings right now are kind of
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      based on the documents that were presented to us, and
      we will outline some of the issues. There may be --
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      there's many details that may be quickly answered.
      We're going to focus on the major issues.
               The major issues we looked at were, along with
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      stormwater, are some of these aspects of developing the
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      site: the earthwork and the site prep, site plan, site
      access and parking, utilities, landscaping, lighting,
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13
      environment. All those things were covered in our
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      review letter. I've taken stormwater and put it at the
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      end because that's going to be the focus of our
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      discussion this evening.
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               As it relates to prepping the site for
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      construction, the site is fairly challenged in that it
      is long, linear lots that are predominantly open space
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      now and an area that wasn't developed, I would assume,
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      primarily because it's mostly ledge. It's large
22
      outcroppings of ledge, and we are concerned about the
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      amount of ledge that's going to be removed, the
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      proximity of that ledge in relation to existing
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buildings. You can see over here, you know, you're not 1 2 very far from buildings. There's an existing roadway on this side. truck route -- you know, we did a back-of-the-napkin 5 calculation and we think there's greater than 20,000 cubic yards of rock that's going to be excavated, which 6 is a sizeable amount. It's over 1,000 dump truck loads -- of fairly big dump truck loads. So we want to make sure the developer can provide a Plan A for how safely -- get this rock out of 10 11 the ground and off the site without destroying, you know, residences, local residences, protections there, 12 13 and also for protection of the roadways. You put that 14 number of trucks on the local roads, and that could have an impact. 1.5 16 You know, again, this is the section right 17 there that we took -- well, actually it was provided 18 for in the documents they gave us. All our document --19 all the illustrations here are from the plan set that 20 was given to us to review. Again, the limits of 21 excavation are fairly significant for this building. 22 And there are also probably other areas that 23 may need some rock removal. Right now these kinds of 24 open areas are used, I would presume, for recreation

There are, I think, three of these stations 1 areas. 2 that will be interrupted because of the development and we're just curious as to how that can be accommodated on that site, how they can reuse this. 5 Also there were -- in the site plan, there wasn't any clear indication as to how trash and 6 recycling was going to be handled. Where are the 8 locations for removal and stuff? So I think that's an important aspect with the close proximity to the buildings. 10 11 One of the major concerns, and it probably was addressed a little bit more in the traffic study, but 12 13 as it relates to safety, we're concerned about the 14 access, particularly off Asheville Road to the 15 proposed, you know, very large development there. 16 Right now Asheville Road accommodates -- you know, has 17 access to the 180 spaces. We weren't able to figure 18 out how many units it accompanied, so we related it to the spaces. In the future, Asheville Road is going to 19 20 provide access to the 416 spaces, so it's a substantial 21 increase. 22 And the major concern, from a civil 23 engineering aspect, is emergency access. You know, is 24 the fire department amenable to that? Can they get

their equipment if something were to happen at the 1 2 entrance or, you know, something at Building 11 or 9 or 10, you know, that would make it difficult for emergency access vehicles to get in. So we recommend 5 that the applicant look at an opportunity to get at least an emergency access to the south end of the --6 MR. JESSIE GELLER: Let me say that our last 8 hearing was dedicated to these kinds of issues. MR. PARADIS: Well, this slope issue is --10 again, from a civil engineering point of view, this 11 existing parking lot in this area is -- requires a 12 steep up and a steep down. We recommend that the 13 applicant look at removing the steepness and 14 particularly the crossroad at the lower driveway there. 1.5 The parking and access to the existing 16 buildings are -- we didn't spend a lot of time looking 17 at the architecture in terms of getting people off the 18 parking lots and into the walkways and into the 19 buildings but there's -- right now it looks like the 20 residents would have to walk all the way around to get 21 to the front door. Maybe it's a security reason. 22 don't know. 23 But we looked at opportunities for residents 24 to get to their building. For instance, this one

requires crossing the driveway twice. This requires --1 2 it's a little bit better but the concern is for -especially for Building Number 10, you know, you have to go a long way to get to the parking lot. And there 5 was also no indication as to -- I would assume that this visitor parking kind of in the center of that diagram is going to remain. The utilities for this project were fairly standard. There was a unique feature on the north side 10 of the site, a pump station, that was -- it looked like 11 it could be eliminated if possible, but there were no 12 details to show exactly what was happening. We also, 13 you know, want to make sure that there's sufficient 14 hydrants on-site. There was schematically basically 15 the telephone, electric, and cable, however, no structures in terms of, you know, how they're going to 16 17 service those shown on the drawings. 18 The landscaping -- I had our landscape architect review these things, the landscaping, and it 19 20 appears that the -- you know, when parking is facing 21 the residence, we recommend more screening be provided 22 to prevent, you know, parking lights going right into 23 people's homes. So that's why we recommended 24 additional plantings. You know, we would also

- 1 recommend that the applicant consider protecting their
- 2 existing buildings from that aspect as well.
- These are more examples of some landscaping
- 4 issues. There also isn't a cleared -- it doesn't seem
- 5 that the landscaping around Building Number 13 is
- 6 completed.
- 7 There's some slight lighting spillage onto
- 8 adjacent properties. This one obviously would affect
- 9 this resident. It's not significant, however, I think
- 10 the lighting can be modified to reduce or eliminate
- 11 that. There are a few other areas that light spillage
- 12 can be addressed.
- Other environmental concerns -- I know that
- 14 the Town was looking to investigate whether there was a
- vernal pool at the north side of the site. Our wetland
- specialist looked at it today -- I haven't been able to
- 17 talk to her -- so we should get information as to what
- 18 her perception of that is.
- 19 The site isn't within a flood zone. There's
- 20 no endangered species. There are -- this is in a
- 21 watershed of, you know, impaired waterways. The
- 22 Charles River has a TMDL for phosphorus and bacteria,
- and we will look for opportunities to work with the
- 24 developer to address some of those. A lot of the --

the infiltration system would address that. 1 2 There is a couple of historic sites. One, obviously, is the Baker School adjacent to the site. We just want to make sure that this doesn't impact that 5 site. There was a question, also, about the impact 6 of this development in terms of mosquitoes. 8 proposed design for the stormwater involves a lot of porous pavement which would -- you know, if properly constructed and installed and maintained, would reduce 10 11 any ponding in the area and the mosquito issue would be 12 minimal. 13 As it relates to stormwater, stormwater 14 management practices for sites are -- the aim is to do 15 no harm. The idea of developing a site is -- you need 16 to get a control and mitigate any impacts due to 17 stormwater management on-site and that's done through a number of methods, through DMPs, through, you know, 18 19 detention and retention and low-impact development 20 techniques. 21 The way you do that is you first investigate 22 the existing conditions. You try to ascertain by 23 making assumptions and doing investigations of the 24 existing conditions and that would be, you know,

looking at the drainage areas. You want to confirm the 1 2 drainage areas, confirm the surface condition, whether it's paved, whether it's wood, whether it's grass. You look at that those things. You look at the underlying 5 soils and/or -- in this situation there's some ledge. You look at the groundwater elevations and levels, and 6 then you figure in also any known flooding issues. And so we would -- some of the information is available. We need a little bit clearer plans to be 10 able to finish that investigation. Also, the applicant 11 has provided a number of locations of soil tests but 12 didn't provide all the data. So we would prefer to have all the data for the site. 13 14 There's also an issue of estimating the 15 groundwater, the seasonal high groundwater. This was 16 done -- they gave us data for a well, observation well, 17 but they only took it on one day and that was one day 18 in January, so we would want more data to make sure 19 that they actually reached -- you know, provided the 20 seasonal high groundwater. We looked at local 21 published wells in the area, and it looks like that 22 wasn't the peak, so we would want to do some soil 23 testing and/or further monitoring of the observation 24 wells to make sure, because we don't want to be putting

the infiltration systems or the porous pavement 1 2 sections in within the groundwater. In the proposed design, the applicant is required to look at, you know, obviously, grading the 5 site to drain correctly and capturing the stormwater so it doesn't, A, do damage to their structures, also 6 doesn't do damage to the abutting structures, and that it would offer some sort of treatment and/or mitigation for the impact of making it an open-space area impervious to infiltration. 10 11 And then we looked at the construction and the 12 maintenance aspects of those systems. This particular 13 area is down by the south end. Again, looking at this 14 area, we would advise the applicant to provide 15 additional drainage in this area because it looks like 16 some of the water from the site could get onto abutting 17 properties. So we would do this -- there's a few other 18 areas that we are proposing that the applicant address 19 this issue. 20 Again, the stormwater management standards are 21 pretty standard, you know, from DEP's standpoint, and 22 it is the standard today in which us as design 23 engineers and then peer review consultants can rate a

site. It's basically -- if the project meets these

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standards, to a large extent it would be considered a 1 2 good design. Right now the project is not proposing any new untreated outfalls to wetlands. The design is 5 attempting to not increase the peak rate of runoff from They provided some BMPs for the groundwater 6 the site. recharge. They're showing some pollutant removal and treatment of runoff. They provided an erosion and control of sediment plan. So aspects -- if the BMPs 10 and/or design features are designed properly, they would meet the standards. Note that Standards 5, 6, 11 and 7 don't apply to this project, so we're didn't look 12 13 at those. 14 As it relates to the major way the developer is mitigating the stormwater runoff, they are proposing 15 a low-impact development technique that is beginning to 16 17 be more and more acceptable. However, many of the 18 features that we would -- we are questioning -- we want 19 to make sure that the pavement is constructed properly, 20 is modeled properly, there's certain protections. 21 You know, sites are primarily initially --22 most sites are developed. All the site work and earthwork is completed and then, you know, parking lots 23 24 are typically paved, the binder course, and then they

come in and build the buildings, so they can use the 1 2 parking lots for laydown and such. Well, we want to make sure that A, the developer has thought through how that's going to -- how this particular pavement 5 section -- we don't want it to get damaged during construction. We want it to be able to function. want it to be able to meet the goals of both the infiltration and working properly. So many of our comments are addressing that. We also want to be cognizant of the fact 10 that -- what happens if it fails? What are the issues 11 12 for, you know, the town system, water quality to 13 adjacent resources, abutters. And also how does this 14 project -- you know, if the parking lot fails today, 15 you know, the developer -- you know, the owner comes in 16 and repaves it. Well, we don't want the developer 17 coming in and repaving it the cheapest way they can once this is built, because this is their stormwater 18 system, so we don't want -- there's got to be some 19 20 mechanism for them to be required to put in -- replace 21 this pavement in kind and repair it in kind. 22 So the major issues that we see from a civil 23 and site design aspect are addressing the earthwork 24 operations, addressing the emergency access issues and

- 1 safety issues concerned with access around the site,
- 2 and then also the stormwater and porous pavement design
- 3 and how that's incorporated.
- 4 The way we see the next steps working is we'll
- 5 set up a meeting over the next few days and go over all
- 6 our comments in our letter, see if we can't come to a
- 7 resolution of what needs to be addressed and what
- 8 doesn't. We'll also include any questions you have
- 9 tonight. There's been some department reports that we
- 10 want to review with the applicant as well, and then any
- 11 surveys or any letters from abutters we will take into
- 12 consideration as we sit down with the engineers. And
- 13 then we will provide -- once any design changes or
- supplemental information is provided, we will update
- 15 our review letter and present our findings at the next
- 16 meeting.
- Do you have any questions?
- 18 MR. JESSIE GELLER: I'm sure we do. I have
- 19 quite a few.
- 20 MR. PARADIS: I'm going to have my colleague
- join me up here as well, Matt Crowley.
- 22 MR. JESSIE GELLER: Forgive me if this is
- 23 dumbed down. I'm not an engineer, but I just want to
- 24 have an understanding.

The applicant suggests that this fits within 1 the Hydrologic Soil Group B. Is that correct? 2. MR. CROWLEY: We believe it's closer to a -more likely a C. 5 MR. JESSIE GELLER: And is there a substantive difference between B versus C? 6 MR. PARADIS: The difference -- well, if we step back and look at how they modeled the project, they modeled the project primarily as if all the existing ground were B. Right? 10 11 MR. CROWLEY: Correct. 12 MR. PARADIS: Which is more permeable than C 13 soils. C soils are borderline, you know, impermeable, 14 so that means they considered their existing condition 15 in a conservative way. That means they're molding the 16 runoff from the site less than what is probably 17 happening, which means their proposed system can't be greater than that, if that makes any sense. So they 18 have to design and mitigate the flow from their site so 19 20 that it doesn't exceed the number that they're getting 21 under the existing conditions. 22 MR. JESSIE GELLER: And assuming they build to 23 the standard of B, what additional would they have to 24 do to -- were they building to a C level, what are some

examples of what they would --1 MR. CROWLEY: I think probably the best way to 2 clarify this is by assuming that they're going to be using on a B soil. They're giving themselves a bigger 5 challenge for designing the site properly, so more conservative to assume that. 6 MR. JESSIE GELLER: So by --MR. CROWLEY: So we actually welcome them to use the B to give them a stricter challenge to design 9 10 for. 11 MR. JESSIE GELLER: Okay. In the Stantec report, and I'm referring to page 32, there's a 12 13 reference to pollution prevention measures. Did you 14 review those, and do you believe they're sufficient? 1.5 MR. CROWLEY: They were reviewed mostly on a 16 cursory basis. Without having the report directly in 17 front of me, I couldn't say directly if they're sufficient, but I don't recall seeing anything standing 18 19 out that wasn't consistent with what's typically 20 accepted as pollution prevention measures. 21 They are also required to submit a stormwater 22 pollution prevention plan in the future. That will be 23 more comprehensive than the basic prevention plan that 24 they had included in the stormwater report.

MR. JESSIE GELLER: Again, forgive my sort of 1 2 dumbing this down. Porous pavement, it's an exiting technology and it's used, it's accepted; correct? MR. CROWLEY: Yes. 5 MR. JESSIE GELLER: And is it accepted in projects of this scope, scale? Has it been used in 6 these climates? Is it used in the Northeast? MR. CROWLEY: It is used in the Northeast. is used in this climate. The site itself presents some challenges that on an initial look you wouldn't 10 11 immediately think that porous pavement is the ideal 12 solution, but when designed properly, it still may be 13 able to function effectively. 14 MR. JESSIE GELLER: Are you aware of any other 15 projects that have used porous pavement that have some 16 of the challenges of this site? 17 MR. CROWLEY: I am not directly aware of it, and that's, actually, one of the reasons why we 18 requested that the proponent can actually document a 19 20 similar site. 21 MR. JESSIE GELLER: And the assertions about 22 grades, is that relevant to usage of porous pavement --23 creates greater risk? 24 MR. CROWLEY: That's correct. The MassDEP

- 1 Stormwater Handbook recommends that porous pavement not
- 2 be installed on grades steeper than 5 percent. The
- gentler the slope, the better. The applicant is
- 4 proposing porous pavement on slopes up to 5 percent.
- 5 In areas where it's steeper than 5 percent, they're
- 6 proposing conventional pavement.
- 7 MR. JESSIE GELLER: And they've also got
- 8 conventional drainage associated with those areas?
- 9 MR. CROWLEY: That's correct.
- 10 MR. JESSIE GELLER: The Conservation
- 11 Commission raised a question about whether the particle
- 12 separator takes into account segregation of porous
- 13 pavement. I assume they're meaning it gets clogged.
- 14 Have they built in enough sort of excess capacity to
- 15 separate out?
- 16 MR. CROWLEY: The particle separators that are
- 17 proposed are part of the conventional stormwater
- 18 treatment system. If the porous pavement would fail,
- 19 there would not be particular separators to serve as a
- 20 redundant system for that road.
- 21 MR. JESSIE GELLER: Is that why you're
- 22 suggesting redundancy?
- MR. CROWLEY: That's correct.
- MR. JESSIE GELLER: The monitoring wells --

you reviewed the locations, obviously, and the 1 2 results? MR. CROWLEY: Correct. MR. JESSIE GELLER: In your opinion, was there 5 a sufficient number of monitoring wells? Were they located correctly? Did they provide adequate results 6 in terms of what they proposed to achieve? MR. CROWLEY: I believe they had eight monitoring wells across the site, which is a significant amount of monitoring wells. However, they 10 11 only took data readings from a single day in January. 12 MR. JESSIE GELLER: And you're suggesting that there should be additional ... 13 14 MR. CROWLEY: That's correct. 1.5 MR. JESSIE GELLER: And are you looking --16 obviously, we're sitting here -- April is generally a 17 pretty rainy period of time. Are you suggesting that 18 we run that test now? You're not suggesting that we get random samples from all throughout the season? 19 20 MR. CROWLEY: That's correct. There's 21 actually two methods that you can use for determining 22 the high groundwater. The first and primarily 23 recommended is to actually dig a hole in the four redox 24 features. If the redox features are not available,

then you would look at the monitoring well data. 1 2 then with monitoring well data, you typically adjust it based upon other wells throughout the area that are monitored continuously by the USGS. So you can adjust 5 it to get a true value on what the high water reading 6 is. MR. JESSIE GELLER: You mentioned before, usage of redundant systems. Are there other projects that have applied that, that you're aware of? 10 MR. CROWLEY: Not that I'm aware of, but I'm 11 not aware of too many porous pavement systems as well. 12 MR. JESSIE GELLER: Okay. It's been suggested 13 that the usage of porous pavement is totally 14 incompatible with this site. Would you say that -- it 15 sounds to me like you're not agreeing with that 16 statement. 17 MR. CROWLEY: I wouldn't say it's totally incompatible. I would say there are site constraints 18 that are not the most compatible for a porous pavement 19 20 That being said, with enough design and enough system. 21 effort, this system may be able to function properly. But we do need some assertions and some additional 22 23 information to be able to judge that properly. 24 MR. PARADIS: The ideal location for many of

the low-impact development techniques are in A and B 1 2 soils. And this is a -- I want to say it's a unique situation, and we would prefer to get some more information from the applicant in terms of why they're 5 choosing this method in this area, because the soils are -- you know, as we indicated in many of the soil 6 tests, are sandy clay loam underneath this. appears as though you may get some infiltration, but it would be very minimal. And also there's obviously ledge issues, but 10 11 they not proposing this porous pavement in the primary ledge areas. But there are some other areas that the 12 13 ledge is fairly close and we want to make sure that the 14 developer understands that it's -- obviously, this is 15 an expensive system to put in. But also down the line, 16 10, 20 years, they're going to have to replace it at, 17 again, a cost, so it's a --18 MR. JESSIE GELLER: There's a cost to 19 maintenance, and there's a cost to replacement. 20 MR. PARADIS: Right. So I think, you know, 21 that the applicant should come up with a budget to A, 22 maintain it; and B, what happens if it fails? 23 MR. JESSIE GELLER: Is the soil depth adequate 24 for use of these hydrodynamic separators? I assume

- 1 that's simply separating silt from liquids.
- 2 MR. CROWLEY: The hydrodynamic separators --
- 3 Stormceptor is the brand name. They're actually a
- 4 closed system, and they pretty much can be placed
- 5 anywhere that a normal catch basin can be placed. If
- 6 the soil isn't deep enough, if they encounter ledge,
- 7 then the ledge would have to be excavated or blasted
- 8 out to make room for it. But the Stormceptor unit does
- 9 not require free drainage soils for the water to soak
- 10 through.
- MR. JESSIE GELLER: So if you chose to use it,
- if you were the applicant and you chose to use it, then
- 13 you -- if you were going to use it in an effective
- manner, you would have to blast out if there was ledge
- 15 to create the appropriate depth?
- 16 MR. CROWLEY: Yes. Just like the same with
- any catch basin that you placed on the site.
- 18 MR. JESSIE GELLER: But that fact that it's
- 19 essentially encased in ledge does not affect its
- 20 capacity to operate?
- 21 MR. CROWLEY: That is correct. There's no
- 22 interaction between the water -- within that system and
- 23 the surrounding soil.
- MR. JESSIE GELLER: The water table

- 1 elevations, were they accurate, to the best of your
- 2 knowledge? I think they provided some water tables.
- 3 MR. CROWLEY: I have no reason to think that
- 4 they're not accurate.
- 5 MR. PARADIS: Again, we would want the testing
- 6 to provide whatever the seasonal high ground is.
- 7 MR. JESSIE GELLER: Yeah. I understand the
- 8 underlying belief here is that there's going to be some
- 9 conversation going on. There's some information that
- 10 needs to be shared. And you're going to be back, I
- believe, on May 8th, and at that point you'll have an
- opportunity to follow up this discussion and, in fact,
- 13 you know, whatever that information is that you get
- 14 will obviously have an impact on your responses to
- 15 that.
- 16 Is the standard that all runoff is to be
- 17 prevented from a location, or is your goal simply to
- 18 achieve best ability within technological state as of
- 19 whenever you're doing it?
- MR. PARADIS: Right. Again, the model that
- 21 is -- the typical practice is to model an existing
- 22 condition as if nothing -- what happens today. And
- 23 then --
- MR. JESSIE GELLER: That's your baseline.

MR. PARADIS: Right, your baseline. So you 1 can't design something that would increase the flow 2. from a peak flow standpoint from the site. So the idea is that -- you know, and you provide substantial 5 documentation to show that, you know, the standard stormwater management report which the applicant has 6 provided. But we want to make sure we can agree on the assumptions, agree on the parameters of the model, make 9 10 sure that the design features that they are proposing 11 match the model features in the report so that once --12 if those two are consistent, then the project should 13 not increase the rate. But, you know, there will be --14 you know, this site, if it's a C soil, it should have a 1.5 substantial runoff and/or ponding issues on the site. 16 MR. JESSIE GELLER: And the goal is to not 17 increase the impacts? 18 MR. PARADIS: Right. 19 MR. JESSIE GELLER: It's not to essentially 20 get rid of all impacts? 21 MR. PARADIS: Right. Within a certain design 22 parameter. You don't design for every storm. You 23 don't design for every situation. You design for a 24 particular set of accepted practices.

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MR. JESSIE GELLER: Right. Okay. The
 1
      question was raised -- frankly, I thought it was a good
 2.
      one -- that there is an issue about retaining walls.
      There's a large usage of retaining walls here. And I
 5
      think the comment that was made was that unless you do
      something about the water, then you wind up with a lot
 6
      of swimming pools, maybe a single large swimming pool.
      And it was suggested that you would need to put in weep
      holes, and wherever there were weep holes, obviously,
10
      the water comes out, and what that impact is on the
11
      other side of the retaining wall.
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               Have you reviewed that, and have you drawn any
      conclusions about that?
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               MR. CROWLEY: I did take a look at the plans
15
      to look for retaining walls, and there are two
16
      locations where there are substantial retaining walls
17
      in proximity to the abutting residences. In one of the
      areas they are proposing several area drains between
18
      the retaining wall and the abutting residence, and
19
20
      we've also recommended some other area drains to
21
      alleviate any potential impact to those residents.
22
               MR. JESSIE GELLER: Okay. Good.
                                                 There was
23
      one other question that was raised about storm tanks
24
      being two feet above the seasonally high water mark.
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- 1 That's as distinct from what the report was
  2 suggesting.
  3 What is the standard?
  4 MR. PARADIS: The standard design for
- 5 infiltration systems is a minimum of two-foot
- 6 separation to protect groundwater sources.
- 7 MR. JESSIE GELLER: Two-foot separation from
- 8 what to what?
- 9 MR. PARADIS: From the bottom of an
- infiltration system to the seasonal high groundwater.
- 11 MR. JESSIE GELLER: And is that standard?
- MR. PARADIS: The challenge is that we don't
- 13 think that the seasonal -- they, again, ascertained
- 14 that the high groundwater is based off this one test,
- one day, so we think it's a little bit higher. We're
- not sure how high, but it may be in question.
- 17 MR. JESSIE GELLER: So that's one of those
- 18 questions that we're going to need to get further data
- 19 on.
- MR. PARADIS: Right.
- 21 MR. JESSIE GELLER: Okay. That's it. Thank
- 22 you.
- MR. HUSSEY: Well, Mr. Chairman, I think
- you've covered most everything.

1 I want to go over a couple of things. retaining walls, they show weep holes in them, don't 2. they, to reduce the hydrostatic pressure? MR. PARADIS: We can review that. We didn't 5 review that in depth. MR. HUSSEY: But there are drainage pipes that 6 show on the abutter side of that wall? MR. CROWLEY: For one of the retaining walls, that is correct. 9 10 MR. HUSSEY: I think a retaining wall can be 11 designed where it doesn't have weep a hole. You've 12 just got an L shape. You know, just got to put enough reinforcement and thickness in it to cover that. 13 14 MR. JESSIE GELLER: But then you've got to 15 deal with drainage. MR. HUSSEY: Well, no you don't. You just let 16 17 it, you know, flow to the other side through the 18 ground. And you can put in drainage pipes on the high 19 side of a retaining wall as well as the low side. 20 think there are ways on get around, loopholes. That 21 was a complaint that somebody had. 22 The porous system, the porous drainage, is 23 that more receptive to frost than normal hardtop? 24 MR. PARADIS: It all depends on the underlying

- soils and/or the ability for -- this particular system
- 2 has, at the low end, outlet pipes, perforated outlet
- pipes, to help drain the pavement areas. The areas
- 4 we're most concerned about, if you can look at this
- 5 picture here, is on the right side. It shows these
- 6 kind of dam -- you know, these earth and dam things.
- 7 Now, they're proposing sandy loam, so there will be
- 8 some infiltration through the sandy loam material, but
- 9 we're concerned that if it's not quick enough, then
- 10 there's opportunity for freezing in that area. You
- 11 know, especially if it's only a foot below the
- 12 pavement.
- 13 MR. HUSSEY: I mean, there's been a lot of
- 14 concern, and I'll have to say on the board as well,
- 15 about the drainage system.
- 16 What is the service life of these porous
- 17 blacktop systems? How soon does it have to be
- 18 replaced? Are we talking about 15 years, 20 years, 30
- 19 years? I know it varies depending upon a lot of
- things.
- 21 MR. PARADIS: Right. The service life is
- 22 based on a number of different things. Obviously, the
- initial construction, how well it was constructed, how
- 24 well it's maintained and/or, you know, the underlying

soil conditions. You know, just like pavement issues. 1 2 There isn't a lot of data in terms of the lifetime. You know, these are kind of a -- it's a new technology, so there isn't a whole lot of data. You 5 know, we've been following what they're doing up in New Hampshire, the stormwater group up there, but, you 6 know, again, it's -- you know, we can't say it's going to fail. We can't say it's going to be a long life system either. 10 MR. JESSIE GELLER: What's the age of the 11 other system you're aware of using porous pavement? 12 MR. CROWLEY: I'd have to look at that 13 specifically -- do some research on that. It's 14 becoming more and more used these days. I think the 15 initial porous pavement design came out perhaps in the '70s, but it's not until maybe the last decade or so 16 17 it's become more prominent. 18 MR. HUSSEY: They're more prominent down 19 South, anyway, aren't they? At least that's what I've 20 seen. 21 MR. PARADIS: Right. I mean, there's issues 22 with, you know, obviously, snow conditions. You know, 23 what happens when you get freezing and thawing?

It hasn't been as -- I think a lot of -- we

24

- 1 work a lot with towns. They've been squeamish about
- 2 trying it because A, they don't have the equipment to
- 3 maintain it; and B, they're uncertain as to what
- 4 effects it will have. So it is a system that's more
- 5 widely used in the South.
- 6 MR. HUSSEY: The issue that you just raised
- 7 that I hadn't thought of is the fact that at some point
- 8 this is going to have to be replaced, and how do you
- 9 ensure that that gets replaced? Would that require
- 10 that the developer get a bond? Is it a 20-year bond, a
- 11 50-year bond, a 100-year bond? I mean, you get to a
- 12 certain point where it has to be replaced and nobody
- 13 remembers what was there, so it gets to be, I think,
- 14 problematic.
- 15 You talked about redundancy systems. Why not
- 16 just go to a full drainage system, some system
- 17 underneath it that will work whether this porous
- 18 pavement works or not?
- 19 MR. PARADIS: Right. I think that's our
- 20 initial question to the applicant. Can they do a
- 21 conventional system?
- 22 MR. HUSSEY: You indicated the plans are
- 23 difficult to read. Were you given a full-sized scale
- set of drawings or just the 11 by 17 set that we got?

1 MR. PARADIS: We have a full-sized set. 2. know, some of the -- even that 40 scale, there's a number of details that are difficult to read. contour level -- you know, it's a fairly undulating 5 site, so the contours are fairly close. The contour 6 labels are very small. You know, I'm getting old. It's getting harder to see, so we would appreciate more -- especially in the Building 13 area where we could see, you know, more closely what's being done. 10 And then also the drainage area maps came in at 11 by 11 17 in the study, so if we could have full-sized 12 watershed maps that we see here. 13 MR. HUSSEY: And, actually, if you had AutoCAD 14 drawings, then you could look at them at any scale you 15 wanted to. 16 There was an indication, I think, in your 17 report that there had been or were going to be drainage surveys sent out to the abutters, to the residents, and 18 19 you would review them. Have they been returned yet? 20 Have you seen those? 21 MR. PARADIS: Prior to the meeting, we just 22 received a package and I think the applicant as well, 23 so we'll sit down and review that with them, find out, 24 you know, again what is within the current practice of

- 1 addressing these things.
- MR. HUSSEY: Right. The Chairman has already
- 3 asked you about this business of the January readings
- 4 of the ground wells. As I recall from my country
- 5 architect days, when you have a sewer system, you
- 6 tended to want to get the groundwater reading in April,
- 7 as I recall. It would be the best month to find out
- 8 what the high level is. I presume that that would be
- 9 done at some point?
- 10 MR. PARADIS: Yes. Right now would be a
- 11 better time to do it. Right.
- MR. HUSSEY: Your landscape plan -- you talked
- 13 about light fixtures overflowing into abutter zones.
- 14 Have you indicated -- or the design indicated, I guess,
- 15 that it's 16 feet above grade, and I assume that's to
- 16 the light shade. That's not to the top of the
- 17 gooseneck.
- 18 MR. PARADIS: That is typically where the
- 19 Luminaire is mounted.
- 20 MR. HUSSEY: Right. Could that be reduced --
- 21 seems to me in other towns that we worked in, it was as
- 22 low as 12 feet. Could we get that down a little lower
- 23 so you wouldn't get that spillover?
- MR. PARADIS: Yeah. There's different

- 1 techniques. I'm not an expert in lighting but I know
- 2 the lower you go, the more hot spots you have. You
- know, I think it's a balance between -- the higher you
- 4 go, you can make it more even. It looks more spread
- 5 out. I think there may be some cutoffs, that they
- 6 could put some different fixtures in those tight areas
- 7 or they could possibly relocate them slightly to reduce
- 8 that. But there's a tradeoff between going too low and
- 9 get -- you know, you require more fixtures but there's
- 10 also hot spots.
- MR. HUSSEY: Right. But that just means there
- is a higher lumen at that point, whereas further out
- 13 there are some less --
- MR. PARADIS: Right.
- MR. HUSSEY: The standard in a parking lot is
- 16 really pretty low, isn't it?
- MR. PARADIS: Right. And they're not
- 18 providing a lot. It's between 0 and 2.5 lumen, so it's
- 19 not very high.
- The only thing we wanted in terms of lighting
- 21 was to make sure that, you know, are they adding
- 22 fixtures on the wall that they're not accounting for.
- You know, some of those buildings are pretty close to
- 24 the adjacent properties. We wanted to make sure that

the Luminaires were all accounted for in the 1 2 photometrics. 3 MR. HUSSEY: Okay. Thank you. MR. JESSIE GELLER: Thank you. 5 Anybody else? MR. ZUROFF: Yes. I'm just looking at this 6 from an overview point of view. So one question I have is, has your firm ever worked with Stantec before on a project like this? 9 10 MR. PARADIS: Worked with them? 11 MR. ZUROFF: Well, my understanding is that 12 you have a lot of questions that you expect them to 13 provide answers to over the next several time periods. 14 Have you ever done this with Stantec before? 1.5 MR. PARADIS: Actually, we were just talking 16 about -- Frank and I worked on a project in Billerica, 17 Cabot. They were providing a new campus. So, you know, I think there's a comfortability there. We can 18 19 work through some of these issues. 20 MR. ZUROFF: Okay. So you have some 21 experience with the firm. And you feel comfortable 22 that they'll be able to provide you with what you 23 want? 24 MR. PARADIS: Yeah. Well, we'll see, but

there's not a doubt right now. 1 2 MR. ZUROFF: All right. So, again, on an overview point of view, I read your report. I don't understand a lot of it, but I do see that there are 5 many questions that you have raised that you are hoping to get answers to either by increased data availability 6 or maybe some additional testing or studies. Is it your understanding and is it the understanding of the Town that there will be a 9 cooperative effort in getting all of those questions 10 11 answered to your satisfaction? Or where is this 12 going? I'm just asking you. 13 MR. PARADIS: Right. Again, we're probably 14 not as knowledgeable about the site as the site 15 engineers, so many of these questions, maybe he's 16 already got the answers. He just didn't provide it in 17 the documentation. Many of the issues may be how do 18 we -- you know, obviously the major issue is porous pavement. Do we want it or not? You know, is there a 19 20 benefit to doing something different both for the 21 applicant and for the Town? So I think that's going to be the crux. 22 23 But, you know, I've done this many times. 24 applicant -- we've worked together. It may not be done

in one meeting. You know, it make take a little bit 1 2 more work to work through these things, and there may be things they can't do and that -- we will inform you in terms of the risk for that. You know, in 5 engineering, again, we can't design for every "what if," but we will provide you with what we believe are the high risk issues and what are low risk issues. MR. ZUROFF: And following up on that, at the very end of your report you note that there will be an increase in the volume of stormwater runoff to the 10 11 sanctuary next to the site. Is there a way to abate 12 Is there a way to protect the Sanctuary? 13 MR. PARADIS: Right. The current stormwater 14 management standards don't restrict an increase in 1.5 They only restrict an increase in peak rate of 16 runoff. And, you know, if the Town feels that that's 17 an issue, we can work with the applicant to make sure 18 that they meet that. 19 You know, again, the challenge with C soils is 20 you really don't know how much is going to infiltrate 21 on the site. We don't know how much infiltrates now, 22 and it's a very variable type of soil, and so the 23 current standard says, you know, you recharge as much 24 as possible with C and D soils. And so, you know, I

- 1 think the applicant will have to evaluate whether or
- 2 not they can do that; what kind of impact is from the
- 3 project.
- 4 MR. ZUROFF: Thank you. You also referenced
- 5 that your scientist will be studying the potential
- 6 vernal pool on-site. When is that going to happen, and
- 7 are we going to have that data?
- 8 MR. PARADIS: Right. She visited today. Now,
- 9 my initial observation of that area is -- it's unlikely
- 10 but I'm not a -- you know, because there's a drainage
- 11 structure on the bottom. You know, it has to collect
- 12 water for a period of time. It has to meet a certain
- 13 definition to be a vernal pool. But we wanted to make
- sure that we had an expert look at it, so she visited
- 15 the site today. Prior to -- you know, when we looked
- 16 at the site, it was snow covered. It was very
- 17 difficult to see. So I think we should have an answer
- 18 within the next couple of days.
- 19 MR. ZUROFF: Another question I have is --
- 20 it's been noted in a number of the reports that a lot
- 21 of the mature trees along the green space area are
- 22 going to be removed as part of this project. Are you
- 23 recommending any particular volume, amount, type of
- landscaping improvements, plantings, and so forth to

- help abate what will obviously result from the removal 1 2 of the mature vegetation? There's going to be additional runoff because of that, I assume, so are you recommending particular types of landscaping infill? 5 MR. PARADIS: As part of the review of the 6 stormwater management impacts, that will be accommodated in the reports, the surface area changes. So as it relates to stormwater management, that will be accommodated. As it relates to landscaping in general, you 10 know, they're basically, you know, clear cutting the 11 whole area. So they are proposing a number of new 12 13 trees, obviously going to be smaller, less mature, like 14 you said, but we didn't specifically address that 1.5 issue. Our recommendations were primarily based on 16 screening. I know our landscape architect made a 17 comment in terms of the species and whether it was a 18 high potential for bug infestation or whatever, but in terms of reviewing the canopy and all that, we did not 19
- 21 MR. ZUROFF: Would you be able to make
- 22 recommendations?

do that.

- 23 MR. PARADIS: We can if that would be the
- Board's preference.

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               MR. JESSIE GELLER: Mr. Hussey?
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               MR. HUSSEY: Yes. The rock that is being
      removed, what sort of rock is it? What kind of rock is
 4
      it?
 5
               MR. PARADIS: It's called puddingstone.
               MR. HUSSEY: Is puddingstone porous at all?
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               MR. PARADIS: I don't believe so. I'm not a
 8
      geologist by any stretch of the imagination, but I
 9
      looked at it. I took pictures of it. It didn't look
10
     porous to me, so ...
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               MR. HUSSEY: The other question I have is sort
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      of a "what if" question. Most of this development is
13
      low-rise. There's the one apartment building. What's
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      the effect of that sort of -- that's not really
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      qualified as a high-rise, because it's under 70 feet, I
      believe, but what is the effect of high-rise
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17
      construction on -- which has interior parking -- on the
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      drainage issues in general?
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               MR. PARADIS: Well, this particular building
20
      has the parking underneath it, so in terms of
21
      stormwater, that's an ideal situation. It is fairly
22
      large. Obviously, it's going to -- but that area, like
23
      your previous comment, it's pretty much rock now, so I
24
      don't know how much water is getting in there. It runs
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off somewhere. So in terms of impact of that 1 2 particular building in that location, in terms of stormwater, it should be minimal. The question we had is when you dig out all 5 that rock, are you changing the drainage patterns, subsurface? I'm assuming they'll want to have 6 foundation drains to make sure that there's no hydrostatic pressure against the building and the parking garage areas. MR. HUSSEY: So if this building was in a 10 11 place where there was some possibility of drain-off 12 around the building, that would be a better situation, 13 is what you're implying, instead of being built on 14 rock? 1.5 MR. PARADIS: Well, it would be a worse 16 condition if it was built on an A soil, because an 17 A soil -- right now most of the water drains right 18 through the soil. If you put a building on it, you're obviously stopping the water from getting in and it's 19 20 going to run off, so that's a fairly significant 21 difference between -- right now the rock is -- I would 22 imagine it's a D soil and so you're almost impermeable 23 now and you're putting in an impermeable building on 24 top of it, so the difference is very minor in terms of

the increase in runoff. 1 2 MR. JESSIE GELLER: You're able to direct the flow, I assume is the issue. The runoff, you can direct it where you want it. 5 MR. PARADIS: Right. You can collect it in roof drains and ... 6 MR. HUSSEY: Okay. Thank you. MR. ZUROFF: I have one other question. Did your report -- and maybe I missed it -consider the disposal of snow and how the new roadways 10 11 and so forth will require somewhere to put the snow 12 that's gathered and plowed and where that's going to be 13 and how that's going to affect the drain water? 14 MR. CROWLEY: Yes. In our report we actually 15 did request for specific provisions for the storing and handling of snow and also coordinating of the 16 17 landscaping. 18 MR. ZUROFF: So we expect to get data? 19 MR. CROWLEY: That is correct. 20 MR. JESSIE GELLER: Thank you. Anything else? 21 (No response.) 22 Thank you. 23 MR. JOE GELLER: Joe Geller from Stantec 24 Consulting, 226 Causeway Street, Boston,

Massachusetts. Thanks for the opportunity to respond 1 2 to the presentation tonight. I'm going to start, and then Frank Holmes from my office is going to finish the presentation. He's the civil engineer who presented 5 the drainage plan to you originally. So our presentation is organized, basically, 6 responding to the letter that we got from BETA, so I'll very quickly talk about a number of them, sort of more global issues like the demolition, earthwork, the site 10 plan details, utility services, landscaping, lighting, 11 and environmental and cultural impacts. And then I'll let Frank spend most of the time tonight talking about 12 the stormwater. And as was stated by the 13 14 representative from BETA, we intend to have a working 1.5 session with them to present all this stuff. And to 16 Mr. Zuroff's point, we have had a number of experiences 17 working with BETA. They've all been very positive and we'll be able to work through all of this data over the 18 next several weeks. 19 20 So with that, we'll go right to the first 21 section that I talked about, the site demolition, 22 earthwork, and site prep. We will be able to provide 23 the earthwork numbers that they requested during the 24 working session. We can go through how the earthwork

is going to be done at the large building. 1 2 The construction routing, phasing, and construction mitigation plans -- you know, typically that's done as a part of the general contractor's work, 5 but we can talk about how that works. It's usually done in coordination with the traffic consultant and 6 construction manager, so we'll work through some of 8 those issues. Blasting will certainly be done with strict conformance with all state and local regulations and 10 11 with required permits. There is a permit required from 12 the fire department for all blasting. There's a state 13 regulation that you have to conform to. One of those 14 is a preblast survey of all the utilities around the 1.5 neighborhood as well as our buildings. So all of that 16 will be done as part of any blasting that's done on the 17 site. You can certainly go into more detail with your consultant about that. 18 19 In terms of the site plan details and site access, the exercise stations will be relocated. 20 21 did show exactly where they are, but that's something that we want to continue to have for our residents. 22 23 We will indicate where the trash and recycling 24 locations are.

The ingress and egress questions -- there's 1 2 been a number of comments about the width of the drive and all those kind of things. All the driveways meet the zoning requirement standards. One of the 5 roadways -- I think there was a conversation about it being less than 20 feet. Nothing is less than 20 feet 6 and, actually, Asheville gets widened to 24 feet. But we'll go through all of that. I think, actually, the transportation folks in their working session are also discussing this, so we'll coordinate all that together 10 11 so we get the consistent answer on that. 12 We did understand the comment about the 13 10 percent grade concern at Asheville where you enter 14 the building and turn the corner into the parking lot, 1.5 and we'll look at regrading that to make that 16 smoother. And then other comments that came up during 17 this section of their comment letter we'll address in 18 the working session. 19 In the landscaping and lighting, there was a 20 comment about planting quantities, so we'll provide 21 those. 22 We'll consider the tree species alternatives. There was concern about some issues -- that a bug that 23 24 has been a real problem in the Worcester area has

spread this way a little bit and they're concerned 1 2 about that, so we'll look at that. The screening questions, we'll look at how to provide more screening and more landscaping in those 5 areas that they are concerned about. And they're correct that the planting plan actually didn't go all 6 the way to show the planting around Building 13, so we'll add that to a plan so you can see what the proposal was for that. 10 And then there was a question about details on 11 seeds and sod mix, the locations of where the seed and sod is, and we'll certainly provide that information. 12 13 The lighting -- actually, I think there may 14 have been some confusion on the lighting plan, so we'll 15 go through that with BETA and if there is a need to move or relocate or provide additional cutouts on 16 17 fixtures, we'll certainly work to ensure that no light spillage happens off-site, which is something that we 18 19 committed to in the first conversation we had with you. 20 With regard to the utility services, we will 21 provide capacity and flow analysis. I think we have 22 the sewer capacity information. I think the water --23 we need to do some flow tests, so that's something 24 we'll have scheduled, because we couldn't do it over

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- 1 the winter.
- We'll certainly look at the pump station
- design. If there's a way to eliminate a pump station,
- 4 we'll certainly favor that.
- 5 We'll show all the other utility services. We
- 6 did show where they were. We just need to give them
- 7 more information. That's fine.
- And we'll review the fire hydrant locations.
- 9 We thought we had identified the right locations of
- 10 fire hydrants, but we can relocate them if that's
- 11 appropriate.
- 12 And then there was a comment about all
- 13 services that we remove be cut and capped at the main
- or manhole, and that's certainly something that we
- 15 would do. It just wasn't specifically called out on
- 16 the plans.
- 17 And then the environmental impacts -- the area
- between 4 and 5, this is the vernal pool concept.
- 19 There is a hydrological connection to the municipal
- 20 system, so I think that kind of defines it as not a
- 21 vernal pool, but we're happy to listen to any comments
- 22 about that.
- 23 And then we certainly agree with the comment
- that porous pavement is a good LID technique and best

management practice -- low-impact design technique and 1 2 best management practice -- and will work well to address pollutants. And frankly -- and Frank will get more into this for sure, but the question has come up 5 tonight -- why did you use porous pavement? Well, there were a lot of reasons we used 6 porous pavement. This is probably one of the most significant ones. We're trying to be environmentally responsible with what we're doing on the site. This is 10 a very good technique. It is used a lot. It has been 11 used a lot in the South. It is becoming much more used 12 in this area. We've used it for a number of years. 13 We've always used porous pavers. We've been using that 14 for probably 20 years or more. I think the oldest 1.5 pavement that I'm familiar with is at Walden Pond which 16 was done probably 30 years ago. It's been in place for 17 a long time. It's functioning very well. And Frank 18 has some other examples. 19 The other -- except for the environmental 20 reason why we did it, it think it's just a good thing 21 to use. It's a good thing to do. More and more people 22 are using it on larger areas. It's becoming much more 23 acceptable. 24 The University of New Hampshire has a

stormwater center where they do research on 1 2 stormwater. They have been for many, many years. really promote the use of porous pavement and we utilize their standards. We utilize their details and 5 their specifications when we use porous pavement. So there's a lot being done to promote porous 6 pavement, just like there are rain gardens and other 8 things that improve the water quality and things like that, so we think it's a very good thing to use. When 10 we looked at this project and we were looking at it in 11 terms of LEED and how to be more sustainable, this was one of the things that jumped out. It would be very 12 13 easy to do. 14 We have a client who maintains their 15 property. We've been to the property. They maintain it impeccably. They maintain, they improve, they look 16 17 at maintenance very consistently throughout their property. If you look inside the building, outside the 18 building, everything is getting maintained. So that's 19 20 the perfect client to use this kind of material on. 21 And we've also done it -- we have a client 22 that's held on to properties for 30 or 40 years because 23 they're an institution. That also is a good reason to 24 use porous pavement because you know it's going to be

maintained. The concerns that everybody has about 1 2. porous pavement is it's not going to get maintained. So that was sort of the environmental reason. So the concern about maintenance was mitigated because of our 5 experience with this client over the last 25 years. The other reason was really one of impact, the 6 impact to our property and the impact to the neighborhood. By using -- and Frank will explain this in more detail -- but by using the porous pavement, we were able to keep the grades lower on the site than 10 11 having to raise the grades on the site to use a 12 different system, a larger system that required more 13 storage or something like that. So we thought it was 14 good to use this for the environmental reasons; we 15 thought it was good to use this for the impacts on our 16 property and on the abutting properties. 17 And so that's sort of why -- the question is why did we do this? I think those are the three 18 19 reasons that we did it: the maintenance issues, being 20 a client that could do it; the environmental 21 improvements and benefits; and then sort of the way it 22 fits into the grades on the site. 23 So I think with that I'll let Frank talk about 24 stormwater. Unfortunately, Chairman Geller, you took

- 1 the wind out of our sails, because most of the
- 2 questions you've already asked.
- 3 MR. HOLMES: Frank Holmes from Stantec,
- 4 226 Causeway Street, Boston.
- 5 So I just want to start off by talking just
- 6 generally about BETA's comments. A lot of their
- 7 comments, we agreed with them. And in our subsequent
- 8 submissions of plans and calculations and in our
- 9 meeting in the working sessions that we're going to
- 10 have, I think a lot of the comments in their letter
- 11 will be addressed.
- 12 The majority of the comments -- the majority
- of the time that I'll spend tonight is really focused
- on the porous pavement issue and compliance with the
- 15 DEP Stormwater Management Standards.
- 16 We'll eventually respond formally to all
- 17 comments in writing, and we look forward to the working
- 18 sessions where most of these will be worked through.
- 19 And, you know, as I mentioned, I'm going to really get
- into more detail on porous pavement and compliance with
- 21 the DEP standards.
- 22 So just some examples, and I won't go though
- 23 all of these, but as I mentioned, there are a number of
- comments that we take no exception or that we agreed

Some of them are listed here and so we thought 1 that instead of going through each comment specifically tonight, we'd kind of stick to the themes and leave point-by-point response to later, after the working 5 sessions. So I want to start -- in talking about the 6 porous pavement, one of the things I do want to note is, one of the main purposes -- in addition to what Joe mentioned, one of the main purposes that the porous 10 pavement proposes is to store stormwater and infiltrate 11 stormwater on-site. And the design, we feel, is very 12 conservative because as the stormwater is stored 13 beneath the pavement, we're not taking any credit in 14 our calculations for any water that will exfiltrate 15 into the underlying soils. 16 One of the comments from BETA was asking for 17 specifications. How would we design the pavement 18 itself? I just wanted to note here that the design is based after the University of New Hampshire's 19 20 specifications for porous pavement. They've been doing 21 a lot of research on it, and they have published 22 specifications on other projects that we've done where 23 we've utilized porous pavement. That's the standard 24 that we use and the spec that we use.

And so during our working session, we're glad 1 to review that in more detail and provide information 2. to BETA on where we've used porous pavement in other precedents. 5 So, again, I want to talk here and use this 6 figure to talk a bit about some of the advantages that we feel that porous pavement has for this site. So it was mentioned in the BETA letter, and we've heard it from other sources in town, questions 10 about whether it's appropriate -- an appropriate technique for dealing with stormwater because of the 11 presence of ledge on-site, because of the underlying 12 13 soils, because of high groundwater. And, you know, I 14 think we've recognized that if this were a flat site, 1.5 if it were all very sandy soils, that might be an 16 easier site to use porous pavement on. But we think 17 that it's because of some of those constraints and 18 restrictions that this is actually a good application 19 to use porous pavement. 20 Like I mentioned, one of the primary purposes for using it is to store stormwater, so if we weren't 21 22 going to store it in the pavement below, we'd need to 23 construct it using the chambers, which we are doing on 24 some other locations on-site where the conditions are a

little bit different. 1 2 So on the slide that's in front of you now, on the left there's a section through the porous pavement and the total depth of the section that we have is 31 5 inches. And that section can vary with grades and the 6 slope of the land. On the right is a section through the pavement 8 that shows chambers underneath. And, you know, using the shallowest chambers that we could possibly use, the depth from the grade to the bottom of the chamber 10 11 system would be more on the order of 42 inches. And 12 the chambers also need to be flat at the bottom, so as 13 the grades change, you have even a greater depth from 14 grade to the bottom of the chambers. 1.5 And so the reason I wanted to point this out -- what that means is we're able to reduce the 16 17 amount of disturbance and the amount of filling on-site 18 in order to maintain our two-foot separation by using the shallow profile that porous pavement allows. 19 20 And, you know, there were some comments that 21 we've heard and some concerns about the height, the 22 filling and the height of some of the retaining walls. 23 If we would look at some other techniques for dealing 24 with the stormwater, like chambers, what that would

mean is we would need to raise the grade even higher on 1 2 the site or have higher retaining walls. Another big advantage, as Joe mentioned, from an environmental standpoint, DEP Stormwater Management 5 Policies and Guidelines encourage low-impact development and encourage infiltration of stormwater 6 throughout the site to mimic the natural hydrologic regime and discourage the collection of stormwater in infiltration in discrete centralized locations. So in 10 using porous pavement throughout the whole entire site, we feel that we're keeping with the direction and 11 policy that the DEP has outlaid through the use of 12 13 low-impact development. 14 So what I wanted to show here is -- this is a 15 This is a project where we've used porous 16 pavement and -- Joe is helping me out with the 17 technical difficulties here. But what you're going to 18 see is a video of a porous pavement parking lot that we 19 designed at a project in Wellesley, and it really just 20 shows how effective the pavement can be at draining the 21 stormwater. And so the video is about a minute long, 22 and as you're just watching this, I think it's really 23 effective to show how the water can drain through. 24 I want to note here that we recognize that

it's critical for the long-term operation of the porous 1 2 pavement -- for it to be properly maintained. needs to be designed properly, it needs to be constructed properly, and there needs to be a lot of 5 quality control during the construction. And then once built, it's got to be maintained and it's got to be 6 cleaned to prevent it from clogging. But if all those things are done, then it will perform as we just saw in that video. In the next couple of slides we wanted to 10 point out that it's not just us that's promoting the 11 12 use of porous pavement. It's being used in a lot of 13 other places throughout the state. This is a slide 14 from a project that the EPA sponsored where the EPA is 15 promoting the use of porous pavement at a public 16 facility, an existing parking lot that was converted to 17 a porous pavement parking lot. And one of the points 18 that we wanted to make here is that this was being done as part of an education and outreach project to promote 19 20 the use of porous asphalt. So this is something that 21 the EPA has been looking at and is trying to promote 22 within the state in our neighbors' communities. 23 Here are some photos of this project in 24 Arlington of the existing parking lot, and at the

bottom left you'll note the proximity of the parking 1 2 lot to an existing stream and wetland system. In this photo, I think it's effective, it's showing the difference between the porous asphalt and 5 the traditional asphalt that you see in the top left-hand corner of the photo. So this was taken during a rain storm. In the porous asphalt you see no water standing on the pavement at all, but you can see in the top left the water is collecting and sheeting 10 off of the pavement. 11 So I think I've talked a bit about a lot of the reasons why we're proposing porous asphalt. There 12 13 were a lot of the other comments that talked about 14 concerns about its use. One was about how do we 15 protect the soils underneath the porous asphalt during construction against trucks and heavy equipment that 16 17 would be used in the construction process? 18 Again, we recognize that as a concern. this particular project, what we would envision in 19 20 terms of a construction management plan is that the 21 foundations for the new buildings would be constructed 22 prior to the subgrade of the porous asphalt being 23 prepared so that heavy equipment, concrete trucks, and 24 all that would not be riding over the prepared subgrade

to overcompact it and that the parking lots would be 1 2 built as the contractor was backing out of the site, so from the far end of the site out towards Independence Drive, for instance, and in the case of the portion of 5 the project that's parallel with Beverly Road. recognize the concern, and the construction management 6 plans would address the sequencing of the work to protect the subgrade. Another comment was regarding a redundant 10 collection system to be able to deal with stormwater in 11 the event that the pavement wasn't infiltrating for 12 some reason. And I think that our design did include a 13 redundant system where we -- even though we don't think 14 that the porous asphalt is going to need them, we have 1.5 catch basins at any low points so just in case there was a flash rainstorm and a flash freeze and then more 16 17 rain or in a freaky kind of event like that, there 18 would be the ability for stormwater to be collected and 19 not be ponding. 20 Questions about how the porous pavement would 21 be repaired and replaced over time -- we feel that 22 Chestnut Hill Realty, they maintain their properties 23 very well and as the pavement needed to be repaired, it 24 would be repaired by the owner. We feel that the

porous asphalt has a longevity in a design life similar 1 2 to regular pavement. As Joe mentioned, we know of the porous pavement at Walden Pond. It's been there for over 30 years. But as it does need to be replaced, it 5 would be. There was one comment noting that we have a 6 couple of cases where we have porous pavement within 20 feet of a downgrading at a residence. We do want to note that we think that that's actually on our property, and none of the buildings on-site have 10 11 foundations. The DEP Stormwater Handbook has a setback 12 of about 10 feet from porous asphalt to a slab 13 foundation, so we feel that we're in -- and where we do 14 have a basement, there's a setback of 20 feet, so we 15 feel that we're in compliance with the DEP's recommendations in that case. 16 17 There were also comments regarding the depth 18 of the porous asphalt, and given the relatively low soil permeability of the underlying soils, whether 19 20 froze heaves and damage from frost heaves would be a 21 concern. 22 We're comfortable that that's not the case, 23 and we'd note that the standard practice for depth to 24 frost for pavement design -- and these are FAA

standards, so they're pretty stringent -- is 39 inches 1 2 when absolutely no heaving is acceptable. However, they allow 65 percent of that depth in cases where minimal frost heaving might be allowed. And so we 5 exceed that with the 31-inch profile that we have. And we have consulted with our own in-house pavement engineers that we have at Stantec and feel that there's a very minimal risk of frost heaving and if there were, it would be negligible, eighth of an inch, something on 10 that order. There would not be damage to the pavement. 11 Also on this note, I want to point out that 12 below the porous asphalt itself, the pavement, is a 13 two-foot depth of crushed stone. I meant to mention 14 this in starting off. The detail that we have actually 15 says one foot. The hydrostatic model, it's modeled as 16 two feet. The profiles that we have on the drawings 17 actually draw it as two feet also, so it's a typo in the detail. 18 But that two-foot depth of crushed stone --19 20 crushed stone is not susceptible to frost heaving, so 21 any water in the crushed stone that expands due to 22 freezing has ample void space to expand into and would 23 not heave the pavement. 24 Other comments were related, you know, noting

that the porous pavement is not installed on flat 1 2 ground and were asking for information about the check dams that are shown on the drawings. And the purpose and the intent of the check dams is to halt the flow of 5 stormwater through the crushed stone so that it doesn't follow the subgrade and just collect at the low point. 6 So we're using the check dams as a way to hold the water back so that it's stored and to allow the stormwater to infiltrate into the underlying soils. 10 We did look at the comment, and we look 11 forward to reviewing this in more technical detail with 12 But if we were to reduce the amount of storage 13 volume to account for the fact that the grade is 14 sloped, Standard 2 of the DEP standards for peak rate 1.5 reduction is still met if we were to account for that 16 in our model. 17 A couple other points on this slide and, you know, I'll probably mention it a couple more times too, 18 we're in total agreement that a robust plan for 19 20 operation and maintenance of the asphalt is necessary 21 to ensure its longevity and the ability for it to 22 infiltrate. And we'll consider the recommendation or 23 the suggestion that at the low point of the porous 24 asphalt systems that a redundant method for TSS removal

will be provided. 1 2 So, again, I wanted to talk about how the whole analysis that we did in our stormwater report is conservative. It was mentioned earlier, and there was 5 a question about the use of B soils versus C. Natural Resource Conservation Service maps the site as 6 both a mixture of B and C, and I think it was explained very well by BETA earlier here tonight how our design is conservative in that way. A couple other things we'd like to note with 10 11 that that weren't mentioned is there's also areas of ledge on-site that are basically impervious and, you 12 13 know, we account for that factor in the calculations, 14 which means not only were we considering it C soil, but 1.5 we were not considering it impervious. 16 In also using the B soils, the Standard 3 DEP 17 Stormwater Management Standard 3 for groundwater recharge requires you to infiltrate a certain volume of 18 stormwater based on soil classification, and B soils 19 20 require more of a recharge volume than C soils. So by 21 classifying the soil as B, not only are we being 22 conservative with the peak rate standard, but we're 23 being conservative with the recharge standard also. 24 Some other comments that we've heard related

to the stormwater design of the site relate -- I think 1 2 there's just pretty much universal recognition that the operation and maintenance is key to the performance of the porous pavement and, again, I want to recognize 5 that. I want to talk a little bit about some comments that have related to the detection of sewer contamination or bacteria contamination in the Hoar Sanctuary. It's our understanding that there's been water samples that have been collected at the outlet of 10 11 the box culvert that runs from Independence Drive down 12 Gerry Road and outlets into the wetlands. 13 Chestnut Hill Realty was made aware of that back in the 2008 and 2009 time frame and did some 14 15 investigations in conjunction with the Town and it was found that there was a leak in a sewer force main in 16 17 Gerry Road and that pipe was exposed, the leak was repaired, a new section of pipe was put in, and the 18 19 force main was then aligned from that point of repair 20 to Independence Drive. And since then, Chestnut Hill 21 Realty is not aware that there have been further 22 detections of the bacteria. And so Chestnut Hill 23 Realty is willing, though, to work with the Town to try 24 to identify the source of this continued bacterial

contamination that, until seeing it in the letter from 1 2 the Town, they were unaware of. There were some other comments related to other stormwater-related permits that the project would 5 require and also comments related to the TMDL to the Charles River as it relates to phosphorous and 6 bacteria. And we recommend that while our stormwater report did not specifically address how the stormwater management system reduces phosphorous and bacteria, we do want to note that it does and we'd be glad to 10 11 provide documentation to demonstrate that. 12 And I'll just briefly touch on how that does 13 happen, though. The first point that I want to make is 14 that our operation and maintenance plan does include 1.5 quidance for the use of fertilizers that include 16 phosphorous and are one of the main contributors of 17 phosphorous to stormwater. And the plan calls for the avoidance of the use of fertilizers where possible. 18 But where it is required, that only the use of 19 20 slow-release phosphorous would be allowed. 21 And the other point that we'd like to make is 22 that the amount of volume that is going to be 23 infiltrated, or that we're providing for that can be 24 infiltrated during a storm event, is equivalent to

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three-quarters of an inch of rainfall. In this area of
 1
 2
      the state, we get about 40 inches of precipitation over
      the course of a year and the great majority of our
      storm events are less than a half an inch. And so the
 5
      amount of storage we have in our porous pavement system
      and in our chamber system provides for more than what
 6
      we see in most of our rain events, and 100 percent of
      that is going to be stored and infiltrated. And so
      through the reduced use of one of the main contributors
10
      of phosphorous and through the infiltration, we're very
11
      confident that the goals of the TMDL will be met.
12
               The project will require the submission of
13
      a -- or the preparation of a stormwater pollution
14
      presentation plan and the filing of a notice of intent
15
      with the EPA as part of the DEP's regulations.
16
      apart from that, we're not aware of any other
17
      stormwater regulations that we need to comply with.
               These are some other comments. We look
18
      forward to discussing with BETA during the working
19
20
      session what might be appropriate postconstruction
21
      monitoring of the porous asphalt; we look forward to
22
      considering and discussing the need for redundant water
23
      quality measures, specifically particle separators or
24
      Stormceptors; and also to demonstrating our compliance
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with the goals of the TMDL for the Charles River. 1 2 I noted a SWPPP will be prepared prior to the start of construction. So that concludes the presentation that I 5 wanted to make, and I'd be glad to answer any questions. 6 MR. JESSIE GELLER: Thank you. Questions? (No response.) No questions at this time, but I'm sure we'll have questions once you and BETA have had an 10 11 opportunity to discuss the issues as well as exchange 12 any of the missing data. I think then we'll want to 13 revisit many of these issues. Thank you. 14 I'm shocked to see that it's twenty minutes of 15 nine. The next hearing, as I mentioned when we 16 started, will be on May 8th, so we will continue this 17 until May 8th. On May 8th there will be an opportunity 18 for us to review both the traffic studies and see what 19 responses and final reports come in as well as to 20 revisit the stormwater issues that have been raised 21 tonight. Hopefully by then you will have resolved any 22 outstanding issues or questions. I'm sure we will have 23 lots of questions at that time, so thank you. 24 MS. SCHARF: A couple people here did not

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receive their drainage questionnaire. And secondly,
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 2.
      will there be an opportunity -- Irene Scharf from
      Russett Road -- will there be an opportunity for
      members of the neighborhood to ask questions concerning
 5
      what we heard tonight?
               MR. JESSIE GELLER: May 8th, after we hear the
 6
      reports back, there will be an opportunity for the
      public to speak.
               MS. SCHARF: And the survey?
10
               MR. JESSIE GELLER: And the survey, we'll get
11
      to the bottom of it.
12
               MS. STEINFELD: The survey was distributed to
13
      all direct abutters. It's about 50 property owners.
14
      So if you are a direct abutter and didn't receive one,
15
      feel free to see Maria Morelli or me at the end of the
16
      meeting. Thank you.
17
               MR. JESSIE GELLER: Thank you, everyone.
18
                   (Proceedings suspended at 8:42 p.m.)
19
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I, Kristen C. Krakofsky, Court Reporter and
 1
      Notary Public in and for the Commonwealth of
 2
      Massachusetts, certify:
               That the foregoing proceedings were taken
      before me at the time and place herein set forth and
 5
      that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript of
      my shorthand notes so taken.
               Dated this 22nd day of April, 2014.
 9
10
      Kristen Krakofsky, Notary Public
11
      My commission expires November 3, 2017.
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